

# PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRIP TO WEST IS NOW WELL DEFINED

Among the Gatherings He Will Attend Is the G. A. R. Encampment at Salt Lake City—He Will Visit Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and Include in His Itinerary the South-West, and Perhaps the Heart of South—Cost Will Be at Least \$15,000

Washington, April 17.—President Taft, who believes that the chief magistrate of the nation should keep in close touch with the people as the duties and requirements of the office admit, is planning a notable trip during the late summer and early autumn, provided congress decides to continue the annual appropriations of \$25,000 for traveling expenses allowed during the closing years of the Roosevelt administration. The plans for the summer, as far as into the heated term as August 15, have been completed. Mr. Taft will leave Washington as soon as he can arrange matters after the adjournment of congress and has been told that the extra session will go direct from the White House to his summer home at Woodbury Point, Beverly, Mass., and will spend two months or more there as quietly and as free from official worry as possible. He will devote his vacation to golfing and motoring and perhaps will take a short cruise along the northern coast. The re-assembled Atlantic fleet of sixteen battleships will maneuver off the New England coast during the summer, and the President undoubtedly will want to see some of the work of the iron-clads.

The trip the President desires to make to the west during the late summer, will be entirely too expensive to be paid for out of his own pocket. An outline of the proposed itinerary has been given to a high railroad official, and an estimate requested. It is said the cost would not be much over \$15,000 to \$17,000. If he goes West at all, the President will include a trip from Seattle on the revenue cutter service. The President has been invited to the far north territory. The President has been invited to and is anxious to attend the following gatherings:

Annual encampment of the G. A. R., at Salt Lake; Trans-Mississippi conference at Denver; the National Irrigation Congress at Spokane; and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle.

In addition to his proposed visit to the Rocky Mountain states, and to the Pacific coast, the President's tentative plans for the trip include a long swing through the southwest and the heart of the south itself.

Many vessels of the Pacific fleet, including eight line armored cruisers of the type of the North Carolina and Montana, which Mr. Taft used on his recent trip to Panama will be stationed in and about Puget Sound during the exposition, and the President undoubtedly will make the trip to Alaska on one of these. Returning

from the North, he probably would land at San Francisco, to begin from there the journey along the Southern border line. Mr. Taft has often spoken of an Alaska trip, but it has not been definitely known until now that he had decided positively to make it a part of any trip he might take to the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Taft, who is fond of travel, will accompany the President on the tour. Senators and representatives of the South are anxious to have the President visit the Southern States, and will do all in their power to provide the necessary funds. They believe with the President that such a tour as he proposes to make, should be regarded as an essential factor in the universal desire to keep the people in close touch and sympathy with the central government.

President Taft makes no secret of his fondness for travel. He believes it to be the only way of obtaining a proper idea and perspective of such a big country. Mr. Taft's stay at Beverly will be interrupted by a few short trips to fill speaking engagements he has already made, and others which he has under consideration. Two splendid new motor cars, ordered some time ago, have just arrived at the White House garage, making three machines in all now at the President's disposal. The President and Mrs. Taft both are looking forward with pleasure to motoring long distances over the splendid New England roads.

## SYNDICATE BUYS LARGE TIMBER HOLDING IN MEXICO

Portland, Ore., April 17.—Consumption of the purchase of the entire timber holdings of Colonel W. C. Greene in Mexico, by a syndicate of San Francisco and New York capitalists for \$2,000,000, is reported by W. S. Cone of Bay City, Ore., who has just returned from Mexico.

Mr. Cone, about two years ago organized a party in Portland for the purpose of inspecting the timber land, the purchase of which was then under contemplation by the men who have just closed the deal. The tract, into which other parties were also sent, is about sixty miles wide by 120 miles long and lies just south of the international boundary line in the state of Chihuahua. It has a growth of yellow pine timber to the extent of 15 billion feet.

Three railroad lines had already been extended into the tract by Col. Greene's companies and three immense lumber mills erected. The pur-

chasing syndicate has acquired the railways and mills and now has a millwright at El Paso looking over available sites for another great mill. It is announced that by 1911 the new company will be prepared to manufacture lumber at the rate of 30,000,000 feet a year.

## HE MAKES NOVEL EFFORT TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT

New York, April 17.—A device to obtain work which rivals the recent auction of the unemployed in Brooklyn, was adopted by Aristide De Paolo, a young Italian, here yesterday.

All day he paraded the streets wearing a big placard on which were inscribed the words "I want work." But no one offered him employment, and he was compelled to apply at the municipal lodging house last night for a place to sleep. De Paolo, who is 26 years old, said that he was formerly a telegraph operator in the Italian army with the rank of third lieutenant.

## FURTHER EXECUTION OF RIOTERS IN MEXICO

Torreon, Mexico, April 17.—News from Velardena, where the religious riots occurred on Saturday last, tells of further executions of rioters on Tuesday, when seven were shot, making twenty-two in all punished by death. Many of the rioters fled to the mountains with soldiers in pursuit. During the riot, it develops the building of the Torreon Mercantile company, an American concern, was attacked and damaged, and arms, ammunition and liquors taken. The manager declares that he will lay before the state department at Washington a demand for indemnity.

## WEALTHY HAVE SHORT LIVES.

Bright's Disease and Heart Troubles Are Aristocratic Ailments.

Bright's disease and organic heart trouble in New York and other large cities of wealth have reached alarming proportions. These are aristocratic ailments coming from rich feeding, late hours and wines. In New York the deaths from these troubles were, in 1871, at the rate of 17.68 persons in every 1,000 of population; in 1883 the rate had increased to 21.91; in 1902 it was 27.30; in 1907 it was 30.14. Here, in cold figures of death and disease, is the lesson which tells us, who, though poor, love life and health, that riches are not an unmitigated blessing. Of course, we all think that if we were rich we would be more sensible than those who are now wealthy, but this cannot be proved, for prosperity is a much harder test of character than some suspect and is likely to show up the dross in the saintliest. Better by far, for our health at least, is the stern master, necessity, which forces us to go sedately along the same workaday pathway, than the wild gay cronies, wealth, which would encourage us to run impetuously to premature grave. The universal cry and desire and plaint of the age is for riches. If we stop for a minute we may realize that riches would mean but a slight variation from the program upon which our lives are already ordered. Food, clothes, home, occupation, recreation, friends—these we have. Wealth would merely put more styles in your coat, more glimmers in your house, more anxiety in your occupation, and more falsity in your friends.—Pittsburg Press.

"Yes" and "No." It is a useful accomplishment to be able to say "no," but it certainly is the essence of amiability to prefer to say "yes" where it is possible. There is something wrong in the man who does not hate himself whenever he is constrained to say "no." And there was a great deal wanting in this born dissenter. He was almost shockingly devoid of weaknesses; he had not enough of them to be truly polar with humanity; whether you called him a demigod or a demi-man, he was at least not altogether one of us, for he was not touched with a feeling of our infirmities. The world's heroes have room for all positive qualities, even those which are disreputable, the capacious theater of their dispositions. Such can live many lives; while a Thoreau can live but one, and that only with perpetual foresight.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Legal Amenities. Several decades ago there lived in Charleston, W. Va., a judge noted for his boorish manners. A very fine lawyer whom he especially disliked, was once trying a case before him, and all the while the barrister spoke the judge sat with his feet elevated on the railing in front of him hiding his face.

Exasperated by this the lawyer queried: "May I ask which end of your honor I am to address?" "Whichever you choose," drawled the judge. "Well," was the retort, "I suppose there is as much law in one end as the other."

ROGERS IS MADE RECEIVER FOR LANYON ZINC COMPANY. Iola, Kas., April 17.—Upon application of Alton B. Parker, acting on be-

half of the Trust Company of America, trustees for the bond holders, J. O. Rogers was today appointed receiver for the Lanyon Zinc company, one of the largest smelting works in the world.

Mr. Rogers is president of the Lanyon company. The petitioners declared that there are still outstanding \$1,783,000 in the company's bonds, on which there is defaulted interest amounting to \$485,000. No interest has been paid on the bonded debt, they declare, since 1905.

The Lanyon company controls over forty per cent of the entire zinc output of the world. The company holds stock in numerous other companies, including among the largest, the Colorado Zinc Mining company.

## McPHERSON TO DECIDE THE MISSOURI RATE CASES

Kansas City, April 17.—Judge Smith McPherson, in an amended decree, handed down in the United States district court here today, reserved exclusive jurisdiction in Missouri's rate cases, and in effect, instructed the state courts to keep out of the case. The decree will dissolve the injunction against the railroads, now pending in the state courts, and started by the state officials to enjoin the railroads operating in Missouri from putting the three-cent passenger rate into effect.

"Today's decree," said Frank Hagerman, representing the railroads, "means that the federal court retains absolute control of the rate situation in Missouri. It will prevent any further interference on the part of the state courts."

Judge McPherson, after handing down the amended decree today, said he would file a supplementary decision within a few days.

The attorneys for the railroads asked Judge McPherson to make certain changes in his original opinion of March 16. They desire to have stricken out his suggestion that a passenger rate of two and one-half cents would be compensatory. The judge today did not say whether or not he would make the changes desired.

The Burlington and the Rock Island railroads had already announced a passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents, effective May 1, and today a third railway, the St. Louis & San Francisco, announced its intention to follow suit. Railway officials here profess to believe that all railroads in Missouri will be forced to take similar action. The question of whether or not the road will return to the three-cent rate will depend upon Judge McPherson's forthcoming supplementary decision, which, it is expected, will pass definitely upon this latter point.

## FINDS \$150 PEARL IN OYSTER SANDWICH

New York, April 17.—John Turley, a desk lieutenant of the New York police department, is the proud possessor of a pearl said to be worth \$150 which he found last night in an oyster sandwich. The pearl struck his teeth while he was eating, and he at first thought it was a piece of shell. But investigation revealed a gem larger than a pea. The sandwich cost five cents.

## PROVE ELECTRICITY THE BEST.

Superior to All Forms of Heat for Fireless Cooker.

The principle of the fireless cooker, in which the cooking having been once started over a flame is continued in an insulated cabinet or box, through the action of the heat already absorbed, is more or less familiar to all, but in the more improved forms cloth and felt insulation are displaced by vulcanized wood, asbestos and other materials of a durable sanitary nature, and the utensil adapted to baking and roasting. In the latter case the heater is stored in steelite radiators or slabs, which quickly absorb heat. The radiators are heated over flame or by electricity. That it is possible to use electricity in connection with the fireless cooker with proportionately greater economy in the use of fuel than in the use of gas, oil or coal, has, it is stated, been practically demonstrated in the fireless cookers ready for the market. The reason why the economy is greater with electricity is that it is possible to utilize practically all the heat generated by the current. The coils are introduced into the radiators, and while the temperature is being raised the oven is closed to prevent the loss of heat.

## For Good Speaking Voice.

Don't contract the throat when speaking. Try to keep it free, the cords flexible and easy to manage. Don't forget that it is worth practicing in the privacy of one's room to learn the natural register, the tones in which the voice works best. By these exercises there is not the slightest danger of becoming declamatory. A declamatory style of conversation is a horror to most people, and it is gained if one tries the experiment of making a tone reach the next room without raising the pitch of the voice. This means deep breathing, chest expansion and head held erect. Without these three it is impossible to have a good speaking voice—a fact worth remembering.

"The Poor Man's Cow." A little book called "The Care for the Goat," has recently attracted some attention in England. The writer urges that great advantage would be found by small proprietors, laborers and rural residents in keeping goats, "the poor man's cow." Goat's milk, he says, often possesses twice the richness of cow's milk, is very valuable for children, and may be practically guaranteed as free from the bacillus of tuberculosis. Goats are cheap and cheaply kept, since they readily find food, and they demand little room.

The Dissatisfied. The happy people in the world are those who enjoy what they have. Those for whom nothing is good enough are neither fit for earth nor would be satisfied in heaven. Here they are restless. Their hearts would be damp or would not set straight. The third domain, which rhymes with well, would not be well for them, for the best would be too invariable or attending to fires would be too monotonous.



## There Are Not 100,000 Pairs

There are not one hundred thousand pairs of these trousers on the market, because far fewer than that number of TRIUMPH TROUSERS are made.

These Trousers do not compete with other lines in quantity. But Triumph Trousers are made right. That's one reason for the limited output.

It takes a full week to finish a pair of Triumph Trousers. The cloth is London shrunk. This process of shrinkage takes much more time than the quick steam process more generally used, but it secures the maximum shrinkage. To insure accurate sizes, each garment is cut separately by shears, instead of by machines which cut a quantity at a time.

Then each pair of trousers is subjected to a rigid inspection—it has to be perfect in every respect before it can leave the shop.

Compare the style of Triumph Trousers—the effect of their hand tailoring—with the kind cut out in blocks and rushed through at top pressure.

Triumph Trousers look as if they were made specially for you.

The world is searched for all wool and worsted materials that will pass inspection for this fashionable line. Absolutely no cotton is used. The finest of imported, as well as domestic, fabrics are used—and no greater range of pattern is to be found anywhere.



## At the Best Clothes Shops

If your dealer doesn't sell Triumph Trousers write to us  
KLING BROS. & CO., Makers, CHICAGO

## BURLINGAME TELEGRAPHING TYPEWRITER IS A WONDERFUL INVENTION

An invention by which a typewritten message may be transmitted hundreds of miles and reproduced on a typewriter in almost any number of offices is the Burlingame telegraphing typewriter, now on exhibition at the office of the Burlingame Telegraph Typewriter Company, at 403 D. F. Walker building in Salt Lake City.

The most noticeable thing about the invention is its extreme simplicity. An ordinary typewriter, of any of the standard types, is attached to the system of electro-magnets and the message written is transmitted over a wire connected by means of the common telegraph ground circuit to a similar machine connected with another typewriter which produces the message exactly as written.

The mechanism consists primarily of a number of small electro-magnets, operated by ordinary dry batteries capable of producing an electro-motive force of ten volts. A system of steel bars is connected to the keys of the typewriter. The operation of the sending typewriter causes a succession of "make and break" in the circuit of the sending mechanism. Only a slight amount of electric current transmitted over the connecting wires is sufficient to cause a similar "make and break" in the mechanism of the receiving instrument, which operates the typewriter attached to the machine at the receiving end of the line.

The fact that the electric current for the operating of the machines is all supplied at the ends of the line, and that only a small electrical impulse is transmitted over the line wire, is what makes the invention valuable and makes possible the sending of messages. It can be seen that by connecting practically any number of machines with typewriters attached to the line wire, the message written at one end of the line can be reproduced a great many times.

Not only is the saving of a telegraph operator accomplished in this manner, but the transmitting of the message directly to the receiving typewriter, but dozens of messages in different offices may be delivered similar to the operation of several telegraph instruments in different parts of a telegraph office, or like the operation of party lines on a telephone circuit.

A company has been organized and a factory is now being constructed in Syracuse, N. Y., to manufacture the machines. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. At the present time a small plant is in operation at 170

Second street, San Francisco, but this factory is only temporary and is not large enough to turn out machines in quantities large enough to satisfy the demand.

It is the purpose of the new company to supply the trade of the telegraph companies direct, since these companies already have their line equipment installed and will require only the services of an expert to connect the machines and attend to the details of repair from time to time. The general trade will be supplied by subsidiary companies organized in the different cities. The companies will not attempt to manufacture the machines, but will maintain plants only for the supplying of machines, the setting up and connecting the wires and the details of repairs.

Regarding the ability of the Burlingame machines to fulfill all requirements of service, a test of the machines was made at the Presidio military reservation in San Francisco before a board of army officers composed of Colonel London, commander of the coast artillery force at the Presidio; Captain Arthur L. Fuller and Major Ruckman, Captain James F. Brady and Engineer W. Bradbury. Barber witnessed the test unofficially.

The test was successful in every way and demonstrated that the telegraphing typewriter will prove invaluable for fire control of coast artillery. The board recommended that the machine be given a more thorough test before a larger board in Washington, D. C., and arrangements are now being made for a test at Fort Meyer.

At the test in the Presidio, five-eighths of a mile of cable was laid under water. The wire was doubled back and forth in the cable until a distance of seven miles was obtained. In addition, an artificial resistance of 100 ohms was used, so that the test was made equal to over sixty-seven miles of sub-marine cable. On December 4, 1905, another test was made, lasting for two hours over a wire 165 miles long.

In a letter to W. H. Davis, representative of the underwriters of the Burlingame company, C. F. Curry, secretary of the state of California, under date of September 24, 1905, says: "Truly, wonders will never cease, and while we are daily looking for marvelous improvements in the mechanical, electrical and scientific world, when a new invention like the Burlingame telegraphing typewriter is presented to us we are sur-

prised that so simple a device was not conceived long ago.

"I look upon this invention as one of the revolutionary products of the century, and after a careful examination see no reason why it will not accomplish all that is claimed for it."

"It looks like a repetition of the histories of the Bell telephone, the linotype and other magnificent products of fertile brains, that have realized fortunes from investments."

"I heartily wish you success in the advancement of your wonderful machine, and when you have attained it I shall feel a pride in knowing that it met my unqualified appreciation and expectations."

## Life.

One must accept life as it is. It gives us great happiness if we are wise enough to see it, and it balances the scales by sending great sorrows, too. But that is life. If you would make the world brighter, try to forget your hurts, dry your eyes, and turn to help those who need the pressure of a friendly hand. The encouragement of a smiling look. Sorrows and troubles of all kinds should teach one a great lesson—the lesson of universal kindness.—Home Chat.

## Paradox of the American Boy.

In America I have been confounded by the astuteness, the intelligence, and the zest for knowledge manifested by boys who are leaving school and about to enter college or business. They know, so far as book learning goes, far more than the average English boy, but their ignorance of the world always struck me as astounding.—Horace Annesley Vachell, in Pall Mall Magazine.

## Spendthrift's Purchases.

A spendthrift—in one sense he has his money's worth by the purchase of large lots of repentance and other dolorous commodities.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

# NULIFE

A HEALTH GARMENT FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

"IF YOU DON'T BREATHE PROPERLY YOU CANNOT THINK RIGHT"

NULIFE compels deep breathing and holds the spine and head erect, giving the brain regular blood circulation and filling the brain cells with pure blood at every heart beat.

NULIFE is a thin, washable garment, weighing but a few ounces. It makes you breathe to the full depth of your lungs, all the time. It is not a shoulder brace, but a scientific supporter of the body. It straightens round shoulders, expands the chest from two to six inches, and gives its wearer an erect commanding carriage.

NULIFE does its work while you do yours—it's one of the greatest health producing garments ever invented—fill out the attached coupon—order today—price, postpaid to any address. **\$3.00**

**THE MAY CO.**  
DENVER, COLO.  
WESTERN DISTRIBUTERS

THE MAY CO., DENVER, COLO.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Height \_\_\_\_\_  
Weight \_\_\_\_\_

# SPENCER LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors . . . Bridge and Mining Timbers . . . Builders' Hardware . . . Roofing, Cement and Cement Plaster**

TELEPHONES: BELL, 470. IND., 680.

OFFICE, YARD AND WAREHOUSE: TWENTY-FOURTH AND WALL.

## FUEL GAS

To introduce and popularize gas for domestic purposes, we will run not to exceed 100 feet of pipe from curb and set the meter free of charge to all intending consumers who sign applications for gas before July 1st, 1906, and agree to use same for one year from date of connection. Piping from the meter to gas range to be done at cost. Gas appliances, including hot-plates, ranges and heaters, sold at cost. This unusual offer will expire July 1st. Remember the gas supply pipe will be run to your meter, not to exceed 100 feet, and all appliances sold at cost. We will carry a large stock of ranges and hot-plates. For further information and details, please call at our office, No. 2472 Washington avenue.

UTAH LIGHT & RAILWAY CO.—D. DECKER, Local Manager